

Description

Method for estimating the position of a subscriber station of a radio communication system and network device

The invention relates to a method for estimating the position of a subscriber station of a radio communication system and a corresponding network device.

Localizing subscriber stations in cellular networks has become increasingly important in the past few years. On the one hand, there are regulations in some countries, whereby the operating companies are bound by law to determine the location of emergency calls. On the other hand, there is a commercializing of location-associated services at present, which requires a simple and cost-effective localizing of subscriber stations. There is a plurality of technical solutions in order to estimate the position of a subscriber station, the accuracy of which and the cost of which vary. For example, the position of a subscriber station can be determined with the help of an EOTD (Enhanced Observed Time Difference) method, by means of the UTDOA (Uplink Time Difference of Arrival) or by means of the AGPS (Assisted GPS). Either the installation of additional components in the radio access network or the use of special subscriber stations is required for this purpose.

On the one hand, many operating companies are not willing to make such investments while, on the other hand, many applications do not require a very accurate determination of the position. That is why localizing methods are particularly in demand, said methods being cost-effective and able to locate a subscriber station with an acceptable level of accuracy. However, the use of cell identification (cell ID) is not sufficient for this purpose. Only the inclusion of information in addition to the cell identification permits the

positioning of subscriber stations with an accuracy which is sufficient for most applications. One option for making available additional information is represented by the evaluation of the signal strengths of signals received from a subscriber station. As a rule, the signal strengths of receive signals are used by the transmitting station, which provides coverage for a radio cell in which the subscriber station is located and by additional radio cells adjacent to the transmitting stations. For example, in GSM systems (GSM: Global System for Mobile Communications) each active mobile station reports every 480 ms about the signal strength of receive signals of the base station covering them and about the signal strengths of additional receive signals of up to six adjacent base stations. These reports are compared with a signal strength database in order in this way to estimate the most likely location of the subscriber station in combination with the cell identification, if required.

Such methods and systems are for example known from the international patent application WO 98/15149.

Previously known methods for estimating the position of subscriber stations produce good results for estimating the position especially if a plurality of reports of a subscriber station about signal strengths of receive signals is used at the same time for estimating the position. However, in a GSM system for example, when for example 10 reports about the signal strengths of receive signals are used, there is an additional delay of approximately five seconds when determining the positions of a subscriber station.

The object of the invention consists of improving the estimation of the position with regard to the processing speed.

This object of the invention is achieved by method and the network device in accordance with the independent claims.

Advantageous embodiments and further developments emerge from the dependent claims.

In the inventive method for estimating the position of a subscriber station of a radio communication system, a receiver station receives reports from the subscriber station, said reports containing information relating to the signal strength of a receive signal of at least one transmitting station in the locality of the subscriber station. The reports are stored in a memory of a network device of the radio communication system and a position determining unit takes into account at least two reports stored prior to the request for position estimation in order to estimate the position of the subscriber station.

The invention makes it possible that, on submission of a request for estimating the position of a subscriber station, reports with information about the signal strengths of receive signals can immediately be read from the memory and delivered to the position determining unit. Therefore, position estimation can be carried out without an additional time delay. Information about the signal strength of a receive signal is for example the signal strength of the receive signal or a parameter from which the signal strength can be derived.

In a preferred embodiment, the receiver station is used as the network device. The continuously stored reports about the subscriber station from the receiver station, for example the base station, which provides coverage for the radio cell in which the subscriber station is located, are for example used to make a decision about the handover to adjacent base

stations. The reports are only signaled to the position determining unit if there is a request to determine the position of the subscriber station, i.e. the signaling load occurring in the radio communication system as a result of the reports is minimal.

Advantageously, during an active connection, the reports are received and/or stored regularly at specific time intervals in an idle mode of the subscriber station. A number of reports required for estimating the position can be requested at any time from the memory as a result of them being received at regular intervals.

It is advantageous if a maximum of a first number of reports is stored in the memory. The memory space used for reports can be selected in such a way that it can store only the first number of reports, for example, those reports that are used as a maximum number by the position determining unit in order to estimate the position can be stored. If the memory is full, the oldest report will be replaced with the next report received from the subscriber station. In this way, in the case of a full memory, the most up-to-date reports are always available in the memory.

In a further development of the invention, the position determining unit requests a second number of reports from the network device. This has the advantage that the position determining unit can determine the second number of reports depending on the accuracy required for estimating the position.

A preferred further development of the invention provides that the network device, if at the time of the request it has stored a smaller number of reports than the second number of reports, stores additional reports until the second number of

reports has been stored or until a maximum period of time has expired and either prior to the expiry of the maximum period of time of the second number of reports or after the expiry of the maximum period of time sends the number of reports stored upon that time to the position determining unit, even if the set of stored reports remains smaller than the second number of reports.

The further development makes it possible that, reports are sent to the position determining unit at the latest after the maximum period of time has expired. Therefore, the time required for estimating the position is likewise limited to a maximum value.

Advantageously, the position determining unit carries out the estimation of the position by comparing the signal strengths given in the reports with a signal strength database in accordance with WO 98/15149.

It is advantageous if, in addition, the transmitting power is given in the reports, by means of which at least one transmitting station has sent the receive signal in each case. Signals on signaling channels, for example, broadcasting channels, are usually sent at any time with a transmitting power that is well-known in the radio communication system and constant, and received by subscriber stations. From the transmitting power on the signaling channels known in particular by the position determining unit and the signal strength of the receive signal which can be taken from the reports, it is in this way also possible to calculate and take into account the signal attenuation for estimating the position. As a result of the fact that in the reports, the transmitting power by means of which the receive signal was sent is in addition given, it is in this way also possible to

take into account the signal strength of the receive signal for estimating the position if the receive signal was received on a traffic channel with a transmitting power control, i.e. on a channel with a continuously varying transmitting power.

Advantageously, as additional information about estimating the position, the reports can in each case be supplemented by the transmitting power of the subscriber station and the corresponding receive power at the receiver station receiving the reports.

The network device according to the invention has all the required features for carrying out the method in accordance with the invention.

The invention is explained in greater detail below with reference to the exemplary embodiments shown in the Figures.

The Figures are as follows:

Fig. 1 shows a schematic diagram of an exemplary embodiment for estimating the position of a subscriber station of a radio communication system and

Fig. 2 shows a schematic diagram of a first sequence of occupancy of a memory with reports during the implementation of the method according to the invention in accordance with Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 shows a schematic diagram of a second sequence of occupancy of a memory with reports during the implementation of the method according to the invention in accordance with Fig. 1.

The same objects are designated in all the figures by the same reference symbols.

A subscriber station is for example a mobile telephone, even a portable, or a fixed device for the transmission of video and/or audio data, for sending faxes, sending Short Message Service messages SMSs and for sending e-mails and also for access to the Internet.

A receiver station is for example a subscriber station or a base station. Below, a base station is regarded as the receiver station, however without being limited thereto.

A transmitting station is for example a subscriber station or a base station. Below, a base station is regarded as the transmitting station, however without being limited thereto.

The invention can advantageously be used in any radio communication systems. Radio communication systems mean any systems in which data can be transmitted between stations via a radio interface. The transmission of data can be both bidirectional and unidirectional. Radio communication systems are in particular any mobile radio systems for example in accordance with the GSM standard or the UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunication System) standard. Radio communication systems also mean future mobile radio systems for example of the fourth generation.

The invention is described below using a mobile radio system in accordance with the GSM standard as a basis, however without being limited thereto.

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of a radio communication system. A first base station BS1 supplies a radio cell FZ. The first base station BS1 is connected to a base station controller BSC. The base station controller BSC is connected to a core network via connections which are not shown. Via this hidden core network, external position determining

services (LCS: Location Services) can send a request for estimating the position of a subscriber station via the base station controller BSC to a position determining unit SMLC, which as a result carries out the position estimation for the subscriber station.

In the radio cell FZ of the first base station BS1 there is a subscriber station MS with a transmitter and a receiver unit SE for transmitting and receive signals. Irrespective of whether or not a position estimation is carried out for the subscriber station MS or whether there is a request for estimating the position, the subscriber station MS continuously receives first receive signals S1 from the first base station BS1, second receive signals S2 from a second base station BS2, third receive signals S3 from a third base station BS3 and fourth receive signals S4 from a fourth base station BS4 and specifically for the four receive signals S1, S2, S3, S4 in each case a signal strength, i.e. a transmitting power of the receive signals S1, S2, S3, S4. The four receive signals S1, S2, S3, S4 are for example the signals of broadcasting channels on which the base stations BS1, BS2, BS3 and BS4 send for example information about their specific radio cell with a transmitting power, which is constant and known in the radio communication system. The receive signals S1, S2, S3, S4 can be received by the subscriber station MS both during an active connection with the first base station BS1 and in the idle mode. The subscriber station MS transmits information relating to the signal strengths of the receive signals S1, S2, S3, S4 at regular intervals for example every 480 ms as reports B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, B9, B10 to the first base station BS1. The first base station BS1 stores the reports B1, ..., B10 received by the subscriber stations MS in a memory SP.

Each report B1, ..., B10 contains at least information relating to the signal strength of one of the four receive signals S1, S2, S3, S4. Preferably, each report contains information relating to the four receive signals S1, S2, S3, S4. The information, for example, explicitly gives the signal strength (receive power) of the specific receive signal or makes possible a calculation of the specific signal strength.

If the subscriber station MS, for example, receives the first receive signal S1 of the first base station BS1 on a traffic channel, which has a transmit power control, the subscriber station MS transmits in the reports B1, ..., B10 in addition to the information relating to the signal strength of the first receive signal S1, also the associated transmitting power, by means of which the first base station BS1 has transmitted the first receive signal S1 in each case. The transmitting power of the first receive signal S1 is sent to the subscriber station MS for example from the first base station BS1 or can be calculated on the basis of the signal attenuation determined by it from signals received on the broadcasting channel of the first base station BS1. As an alternative, the first base station BS1 can even supplement the reports B1, ..., B10 received from the subscriber station MS by means of its specific transmitting power. Information about the transmitting power of the receive signal of the first base station BS1 in the reports B1, ..., B10 is effective when using a traffic channel in order to be taken into account in combination with the associated signal strength (receive power) of the receive signal for estimating the position of the subscriber station MS.

The base station controller BSC receives, for example, from an external unit EXT, for example an external position determining service, via the core network, which is not shown,

a request AUF for estimating the position of the subscriber station MS. The request AUF is forwarded by the base station controller BSC to a position determining unit SMLC. As a result, the position determining unit SMLC initiates the position estimation of the subscriber station MS and requests from the first base station BS1, for example, ten reports about the signal strengths of receive signals. That is why the first base station BS1 subsequently transmits the ten reports B1, ..., B10, which are available at the time of the request by the position determining unit SMLC in its memory SP, via the base station controller BSC to the position determining unit SMLC. By comparing the signal strengths of the receive signals which can be taken from the reports B1, ..., B10 with a signal strength database, the position determining unit SMLC carries out a position estimation and transmits the estimated position to the external unit EXT.

For example, in the signal strength database, for a plurality of locations within the radio cell FZ of the first base station BS1, signal strengths or signal attenuations for signals from the first base station BS1 and from adjacent base stations, for example, from the second, third and the fourth base station BS2, BS3 and BS4 are stored. By comparing the signal strengths (or the calculated signal attenuations arising from these) measured by the subscriber station MS with the signal strength database, the location with the best correlation is established and determined as the estimated position.

In addition to the comparison of the signal strengths with the signal strength database, which can be taken from the reports B1, ..., B10, the position determining unit SMLC can of course also include additional information about estimating the position. This additional information also includes for

example the cell identification of the first base station BS1 allocated to the subscriber station MS, in the radio cell FZ of which the subscriber station has checked-in or also corrects the timing advance referred to in this way, i.e. the correction factor by means of which the subscriber station MS corrects its transmission points in time. The timing advance is sent to the subscriber station MS from the first base station BS1. The first base station BS1 determines the timing advance from the round-trip time of a signal from the first base station BS1 to the subscriber station MS and back. The current value of the timing advance can be added in each case by the first base station BS1 to the reports B1, ..., B10 received from the respective subscriber station MS.

If, as shown in Figure 1, the number of reports requested by the position determining unit SMLC at the point in time of the request AUF has already been stored in the memory SP of the first base station BS1, this said number of reports is immediately made available to the position determining unit SMLC and a position is therefore determined without additional delays.

Figure 2 schematically shows an additional embodiment, which illustrates an alternative timing sequence of the occupancy of the memory SP for the radio communication system shown in Figure 1.

At a first point in time t1, the position determining unit SMLC requests ten reports from the first base station BS1. However, at this first point in time t1 only four reports B1, B2, B3, B4 are stored in the memory SP. That is why the first base station BS1 waits to transmit reports to the position determining unit SMLC and, in addition, stores the reports from the subscriber station MS. At a second point in time t2,

an additional six reports B5, B6, B7, B8, B9, B10 have arrived and been stored in the first base station BS1. As a result, the first base station BS1 transmits all ten the reports B1, ..., B10 to the position determining unit SMLC.

The period of time between the request for the ten reports by the position determining unit SMLC and the delivery of the ten reports B1, ..., B10 from the first base station BS1 to the position determining unit SMLC is obtained from the difference between the two points in time $t_2 - t_1$. In this embodiment, this period of time $t_2 - t_1$ is smaller than a maximum period of time t_{\max} , which expires at a third point in time t_3 and thus has a duration of $t_3 - t_1$. As a result, the first base station BS1 can still prior to the expiry of the maximum period of time, deliver the ten reports B1, ..., B10 to the position determining unit SMLC. The maximum period of time t_{\max} determines the period of time within which the first base station BS1 has to deliver reports to the position determining unit so that the total time for estimating the position, i.e. the time which has expired from the moment of the request AUF for estimating the position up to provision of the information about an estimated position, does not exceed a maximum total time. For example, the position determining unit SMLC specifies the maximum period of time t_{\max} for the first base station BS1.

In a third embodiment shown schematically in Figure 3, at a first point in time t_1 , four reports B1, B2, B3, B4 are stored in the memory SP. At the third point in time t_3 , i.e. after expiry of the maximum period of time t_{\max} , only a total of eight reports B1, ..., B8 are stored in the memory SP. In this case, the first base station BS1 no longer waits for additional reports from the subscriber station MS in order to prevent the total time for estimating a position from becoming too long. That is why in this embodiment, it delivers only the

eight reports to the position determining unit SMLC instead of the ten reports. This results in the estimation of the position by means of the position determining unit SMLC possibly being more inexact than would be the case with the ten reports, but estimating the position in this way is always carried out within a maximum total time. The value of the maximum period of time t_{\max} can be determined by means of the position determining unit SMLC or another network device, for example, depending on the nature of the position determining service, which transmits the request AUF for estimating the position of the subscriber station MS.

A request for estimating the position of a subscriber station MS can of course not only be generated by the external unit EXT, but also by the radio communication system, for example, by the subscriber station MS, by a switching center (MSC: Mobile Switching Center), by a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC) or also by means of the position determining unit SMLC.

Further additional information, which can be used by the position determining unit SMLC in addition to the cell identification of the radio cell FZ of the first base station BS1 in order to improve the position estimation of the subscriber station MS, is the current transmitting power by means of which the subscriber station MS in each case sends its reports B1, ..., B10 to the first base station BS1, together with the corresponding receive power of the reports B1, ..., B10. This additional information is for example added to the reports B1, ..., B10 of the subscriber station MS by the first base station BS1.

The memory SP of the first base station BS1 can for example be a memory, which stores a maximum set of ten reports and on the arrival of the eleventh report deletes the first report and in

this way replaces the oldest report with the eleventh report. In this way, only the most up to date ten reports are always stored in the memory SP. This maximum set of stored reports corresponds, for example, to that number of reports, which are requested to the maximum by means of the position determining unit SMLC for estimating a position. The memory SP can of course be arranged both in the first base station BS1 and in another network device of the radio communication system, for example, in the base station controller BSC or in the position determining unit SMLC. As a matter of course, the memory SP can also be arranged in the subscriber station MS. Only after the reports have been requested, said reports are transmitted upon that time via the first base station BS1 to the position determining unit SMLC.